

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 10. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

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Suited to the present Season,

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Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
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SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz. Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT,

For the relief of Daniel Boone.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Daniel Boone be, and he is hereby confirmed in the title to one thousand arpens of land, claimed by him by virtue of a concession made to him under the Spanish government, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, to issue to the said Daniel Boone, or to his heirs, a certificate in the same manner and of the same description, as the said Daniel Boone would have been entitled to receive, if his claim to the said land had been confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territory of Louisiana, or by the recorder of land titles for the said territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-

President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 10, 1814—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

To raise three regiments of Riflemen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised such number of regiments of riflemen, not exceeding three, as in the opinion of the President will best promote the military service, to serve for five years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

each regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, and one ensign, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each man recruited under the authority of this act be allowed the same bounty in land and money as is allowed by law to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence and forage, be entitled to the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, the same benefits and allowances, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each company of the regiment of riflemen authorized to be raised by the act of April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall consist of ninety privates.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-

President of the United States and Pres-

ident of the Senate.

February 10, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON

AN ACT

For the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Stothart and Josiah Starkey, who imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the month of January and February, eighteen hundred and thirteen, on board the Tyber, twenty-eight bales of merchandize, shall be entitled to, and may avail themselves of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if the said merchandize had been shipped within the time limited by the said act.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and Pres-

ident of the Senate.

February 12, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ORATION

Delivered by Geo. Shannon, Esq. on the 22d of February last, in commemoration of the virtues and services of Gen. Washington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Having been requested to deliver an Oration on this day, I am now about to comply with that request; and while I feel grateful for the honor conferred upon me, I cannot but regret that I am not more deserving of it.

It has been the custom, in all time, among all nations, from the rudest state of barbarism, up to the highest degree of civilized refinement, at which any portion of mankind have yet arrived, to commemorate the virtues of distinguished men. The untutored savage, whose genius and abilities enable him to confer any important benefits upon his contemporaries, and whose wisdom and prowess in war shed a lustre on the character of his tribe, has his heroic achievements, his valorous deeds, his daring exploits, consecrated to renown in the rude and simple songs, of the unsettled bands of his nation. Those songs, recited by succeeding bards at periodical festivals, instituted by the love and gratitude of his countrymen in honor of his name, keep alive the memory of the savage hero—and the veneration paid to his character, his actions, and his wisdom, by succeeding generations, elevates the rude unsophisticated son of nature, perhaps in time, to the first rank among his nation's Gods.—His departed shade is worshipped by his posterity, as the guardian angel of his country—is believed to have a voice in the councils of Heaven in regulating the affairs of men—and to have the power of influencing the Great Spirit himself, in his conduct and dispensations towards them. By a rude people, their departed hero's ghost, having in their wild imaginations assumed an awful and majestic form, is supposed sublimely to ride on the clouds that hover over their country, and participate in the joys and sympathies in the sorrows of mortal men. In the *Caladonian Hills and Isles*, the wild, sublime, enthusiastic and affecting poetry of Ossian, prince of bards, was sung when it was first composed, and a long time afterwards, at the festivals of the ruder tho' magnanimous people of that country, in celebration of the generosity and valor of their heroes that had lived, and fought, and flourished bright in their armor, "in the days of other years." The mingled war-songs and legendary tales of the bard, roused the young warrior to emulate the deeds of his fathers, and to do something in his turn, worthy of renown in the songs of his nation; and thus were the virtues and military spirit of the people preserved.

And shall the wild sons of the forest be more grateful to their benefactors, and more wise too, influenced solely by their natural instinct to admire greatness, and to endeavor to imitate it, than men, whose souls have been expanded by the genial and ameliorating rays of science; and who have been kindly nurtured in the lap of civilization? Shall the wild savage of the woods, celebrate with all the enthusiasm of poetry and song, the virtues of his hero—and the civilized man, with cold indifference, barely recollects (without any effort to imitate them, or to perpetuate their memory) the sublime attribute of him who was a generous warrior; an enlightened statesman; a patriotic citizen, and in wisdom a sage; and

whose glorious character sheds a brilliant lustre on his nation, as the sun lends his brightness to the planets which surround him? No, my countrymen—he shall not! Gratitude to benefactors we feel in every state of society; & admire virtue in proportion to our knowledge of the benefits which it confers. And what man ever did so much for his country, as Washington did for America? Then what people ever had such ample cause to be grateful to any one man, as have the Americans to be grateful to Washington? And we are grateful to him. We feel proud that our country has given birth to such a hero. Our poets have already given his name to song; and his praises shall yet be chaunted in more sublime strains by future bards. Our biographers have drawn his character at full length, for the benefit of coming generations; and it is the pleasing duty of our orators annually, on this day, to contribute their mite towards the perpetuation of his memory and the diffusion of his virtues. If the sober and scrutinizing philosophy of the times in which we live, will not permit us to believe (like the savage) that our hero has become a God, yet as he was the greatest and best of men, we do firmly believe he is now enjoying in the choicest mansions of the blest, the glorious rewards of a well spent life. And if the spirits of the illustrious dead, are at all permitted to participate or sympathise in the concerns of the living—surely we must believe that Washington, even in the sublimest and most tranquil abodes of eternal felicity, feels anxious for the prosperity, the glory and the happiness of his country, which he loved so well, and to which he was so much devoted while here on earth. Let this day then, be forever sacred to the memory of Washington; and the celebration of his fame on this day, will contribute much to perpetuate forever, the freedom we enjoy.

The votaries of every form of religion, (Jewish, Mahometan, Christian, and Pagan,) have their festivals in honor of particular saints, believed to have been distinguished above their fellows for their superior piety and virtue—for the purity of their lives—for the benefits which they conferred—and venerated for the doctrines which they taught. The enthusiasm excited among the people, by the solemn and pompous celebration of these pious festivals, in countries where such celebrations make a part of their devotional institutions—while it kindles and keeps alive a kind of lively emulation in piety, it discourages and prevents innovations in the prevailing or established form of religion—be it what it may—by enlisting the feelings, the pride, and the sensibilities of the inhabitants, much more than by convincing their understandings, in favor of their peculiar modes of faith. Man is a creature of habit, and is much governed by his feelings—while these feelings, in every form of the social state, are modelled, regulated, and directed, by the political and religious institutions of the country in which he lives. By the powerful influence of commemorative festivals, a baleful and delirious superstition, injurious and destructive to its blind and deluded votaries, may (when it has once been established) be perpetuated among any people—and a beneficent, liberal, and genuine religion, improving the morals, and mitigating the calamities of its professors, making them better citizens and better men—and more happy, by the salutary operation of its doctrines and precepts—may (by the potent influence of the same cause) be much strengthened, and long preserved.

And shall not we, here in America, the votaries of the Goddess of Liberty, and her most favored sons, give all the strength and support to the proud freedom we enjoy, that it can derive from the influence of commemorative festivals? Let us not permit that principle to die or to be smothered in our bosoms, which leads us to revere and cherish with the fondest and most animating emotions, the memory of departed worth—to dwell upon it with pleasure & to catch the virtues and emulate the actions of those illustrious characters, who have been the benefactors of our nation. Impelled by a strong and a natural propensity of the human mind, why shall we not, periodically, on the birth-day of the father of his country, indulge ourselves in expressing in a public manner, our joy—our exultation—and our gratitude to Heaven, that Washington was born? This noble and generous indulgence of our most natural feelings, cannot fail to preserve, entire, and undiminished, the invaluable legacy bequeathed to us by that hero—the free and happy political institutions of our country. While the birth-day of him, "who was first in war—first in peace—and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—shall continue to be celebrated with an appropriate enthusiasm and admiration of his character and principles, America must be free, happy, and glorious; not millions of disciplined slaves will be able to destroy our independence as a nation; nor will the profligate ambition of any of our citizens, ever dare to aim at the subversion of our liberties.

The coronation and birth-day of princes in all civilized countries, are celebrated by the people in songs, dances, rejoicings, and festivity—while it would appear to us, who have tasted the sweets of freedom, and enjoyed the benefits of an enlightened government—that the hereditary slaves of tyrants have more ample cause on those occasions, to mourn in sackcloth and ashes, over their own degradation, than they have to deck themselves in the gaudy badges of their slavery, and exult that their master was born, and that he most graciously condescends to rule them as he pleases. The most cruel and capricious tyrants have had their panegyrists—and the sycophantic muse of prostituted genius, has labored in the most harmonious strains, to confer all the attributes of wisdom and virtue on the stupid monster, whose real character disgraced humanity.—The British monarch, whose long reign has been little else than a continued series of the most atrocious crimes, has panegyrists both in verse and prose; and George the Third—the avaricious oppressor of India—the bloody tyrant of Ireland—the insidious promoter of wars in Europe—the base stealer of men—the ally of savages—and purchaser of scalps in America—has his birth-day celebrated throughout his dominions, with all the pomp of military parade—with all the solemnities of a formal religion—and in songs, the compositions of his vernal poets—which are sung by his subjects, with much joyous acclamation, and licentious festivity in this manner; a people, otherwise enlightened, and in some respects free, exult and keep alive in themselves, sentiments of veneration and reverence for a he-

ing who, in any other situation than that of their hereditary prince, could not by any conduct of his own, attract even their attention—less could he rouse their resentment or command their applause. It is in a great measure by the influence of established festivals and celebrations, that Great Britain preserves and perpetuates those traits in her political institutions, which are unnatural, slavish, and bad; as well as those that are free, salutary, and beneficial. Nor is England singular in this respect—the prejudices, the habits, the sentiments of all nations, are preserved pretty much in the same manner.

Then, my countrymen, on this day ought our emotions to be the most proud and animating that can swell the patriot's bosom, or warm the hero's soul. If even a bad and unnatural government, at war with some of the strongest principles of human nature, can be strengthened, supported and rendered permanent by the influence of periodical rejoicings, how much more must they tend to perpetuate & preserve political institutions, that are founded on the broad and natural basis of the equal rights of man; calculated to elevate and ennoble his character—and not to enslave and debase him? By indulging our natural feelings—feelings too, of which we are proud, in making public manifestations of our admiration and love for the character we this day celebrate, we strengthen and perpetuate the blessings of the freedom we enjoy; & send them down pure and uncontaminated, to succeeding generations of freemen.

But who shall attempt, in the limits of one harangue, to draw the full character—to recount the long catalogue of the achievements—and to portray in glowing colours, the pure and awful virtues of Washington? A whole day, from morn till night, would not suffice to tell the glowing story. But why recount, if it were possible, all the particulars of a story so well known to every man, proud of his country? Washington's immortal deeds are brilliantly set in history, where their peculiar splendor must attract the most incurious eye; they are as copiously to be seen by all the world, as the brightest constellation in the heavens. His memory can never die. His name is consecrated to eternal renown. No dark spot of vice tarnishes the lustre of his virtues. A mighty chief! "In war terrible as the roaring storm"—but "mild as the evening sun in peace." Aged veterans, who fought by his side, may yet be heard recounting his exploits, and the animating sound of his praise nerves the young warrior's arm for fight.

Washington! this country's pride, and boast! derived his title to serve and to command his fellow-citizens, from his own intrinsic merits; and not from the adventitious circumstance of birth, or the criminal intrigues of a vicious court. His contemporaries recognized the native majesty of his soul, and the grandeur of his talents; and venerated the man in proportion to the elevation of his virtues. *Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth, & Yorktown*, are consecrated in blood to the memory of Washington; for at all these places he displayed his consummate knowledge of the military art, and the daring sublimity of his personal valor. At all these places, and at many others that I need not name—his sword, like a blazing meteor of Heaven, either lighted his army to victory, or directed the skillful and prudent retreat. But Annapolis saw his greatest and most sublime achievement; for there it was that he voluntarily resigned to the congress of the U. States, the commission under which he had so long commanded the American armies, and led the nation to victory and freedom. In battle, thou wert majestically terrible, O! Washington! "Thy voice," in the fight, "was like a stream after rain; like thunder on distant hills." The foe feared thee, as the mariner in his feeble bark, amidst dangerous rocks and shallows, dreads the approaching storm. "But when thou didst return from war, how peaceful was thy brow! Thy fall was like the sun after rain; like the moon in the silence of night; calm as the breast of the lake when the loud wind is laid."

In all history we can find no character so pure and complete, as that of Washington. To his character, biography can furnish many contrasts, but not one parallel. Many indeed, are the heroes that stand enrolled on the lists of renown, and bright in their fame; but amidst the splendid effulgence of Washington's glory, they are lost—as the meridian sun extinguishes to our view, the brightness of the stars. We can find many who were eminently distinguished for their military talents, and yet were unqualified for the more amiable duties of civil life—many excellent magistrates that were bad private men. But Washington, in domestic and in public life; in the cabinet and in the field; commanding armies; presiding in the councils of the nation, and managing his own private affairs—was always great, virtuous, and meritorious; always an example equally worthy of imitation. His conduct was always exactly suited to his situation. In war, his country's strong arm; in peace, a majestic pillar of state.

Washington was ambitious, but his was the ambition of true virtue. He saw his own interest, through the medium of his country's good. He was more anxious to merit than to obtain applause. The few remaining companions and witnesses of his toils, whose venerable heads are now silvered o'er with the flowers of honorable age, can yet attest—and his patriotic historians and biographers, have told, in unvarnished narrative, that amidst the perils of war he was daring without rashness; prudent without fear; slow or rapid, according to the exigencies of the moment; that in the deepest distress, relying on the justice of his cause and the resources of his own mind, "he was animated" by an ardent hope; "but that he was modest and humble," on the most giddy heights of his prosperity. Fortune's frowns, could only invigorate his exertions to deserve her smiles; and her most huring smiles, could never inspire him with an overbearing confidence in his own abilities, or seduce him from the practice of the most rigid virtues, and the pursuit of true glory. Fortune's flattery, could have no pernicious effect on his firm and well balanced mind. As adversity could not depress him, so neither could he be intoxicated with success. We may boldly assert, that the history of mankind cannot furnish another so bright a model for imitation—not only to warriors and statesmen, but to private citizens. We cannot all, like him, command armies, and be presidents of the United States—but we have it completely in our power, like him, to be virtuous citizens and good men.

A word more and I will have done. The people of the state of Kentucky—because of their genuine sincerity, and the conscious honesty of their feelings—have never been very noisy in manifesting their gratitude for the services of Washington, and their admiration of his virtues and principles. They have never, while they professed to admire Washington, prostituted his name to the basest purposes of faction, and made a pretended attachment to his principles, the cloak of political hypocrisy. They have never declared themselves members of the *Washington Benevolent Society*—and exultingly rejoiced in the disasters of their own country—and mourned over the defeats and disasters of our enemy—justified his most wanton outrages of humanity, and palliated his most atrocious crimes. No! Never!—Never, in any or in either of these ways, have the Kentuckians manifested their veneration for Washington. And God forbid that they ever should!

But, fellow-citizens, if your principles are to be tested by your conduct (the best criterion) since the commencement of the present war, you may be considered as the genuine disciples of Washington. Your professions at home, you have supported by your valor in the field. Your private interests, have been sacrificed to the public good. Rather than to endure the national degradation, you have proudly braved death in the fields of battle, and of danger; and profusely shed your blood in defence of your country's honor and her rights. No disaster could damp the ardor of your patriotism; no, not even the last act of the bloody tragedy of Rainsin—where now rest some of your choicest heroes. Yes! on Rainsin's banks, where heroes sleep, some future bard shall sit upon their tomb, and raise the song of mourning; and with bursting heart and tearful eyes, and melting sorrow's doleful voice, recite how the brave fell, and how their country wept. "Here rest the brave! Here the bard shall say—'here rest the brave! Here lie mouldering in the dust, the bones of the brave and generous. Long had their country slumbered in peace—but her injured honor, at length, called her sons to arms—and these were the first that rushed to the battle. Brave they were in their country's cause, and terrible to the haughty foe. They fought—they conquered—but were forced by misfortune, & superior numbers—to yield! And after they yielded, many of them fell, unresisting and defenceless—fell not by the valor of a generous foe, but by the base and murderous hand of British treachery! Sad were their friends, & many tears they shed for them!—widows, mourned their husbands fallen!—mothers, their darling sons!—sisters, their brothers!—The furrowed cheeks of aged manhood, were wet with sorrow's bitter tears—and the sighing virgin mourned her plighted lover slain.—But the heroes fell in their country's cause! They had heard their fathers tell the glorious deeds of warriors—and their young hearts panted for fame in arms. Short was the race of their renown: they fell in the morning of their glory—but their souls were like the soul of Washington—all patriotism. They feared their country's disgrace—but they feared not to die. Peace to their souls! and green be the grass on their graves! They shall not be forgotten." Such may be the substance of the mournful song of some future bard, on Rainsin's banks, where heroes fell, and where they sleep.

DOMESTIC.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

The following is the substance of the proposition made by Mr. J. Johnston, agent for the U. S. to the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Wyandots, Senecas, Attumies, Potawatimies, Ottawaes, and Kickapoos convened in council on the 6th ult. at Dayton, Ohio.

My Brothers, chiefs of the different tribes, I address you in the name of your great father the President; I stand in his shoes, and the words which I speak unto you are his words: you well know it was your Father's wish that you should remain quiet and take no part in the present war. You were warned to shut your ears against evil counsellors;—but war had scarcely begun, when we find you at Chicago butchering a handful of men after they had surrendered, an act which none would be guilty of but such as were fit to wear petticoats. Shortly after you besieged Fort Wayne, but your Father was now aware of your treachery. He sent his armies and you were beaten and driven off. At all the battles which took place since that time, we find you assisting the British until they were beaten at the River Thames, and you were thrown on your backs. Your Father's war chief took you by the hand, raised you up, and told you to live. As war is your trade and you cannot live quiet and take no part in it, your Father is compelled by necessity and not choice, to put the tomahawk in your hands. And the terms on which I offer you peace are, you must receive the tomahawk from my hands, and when you are told, you must strike. Our enemies must be your enemies, and from this henceforth you must consider yourselves in service, and hold yourselves in readiness to go on a war expedition at the call of any commanding officer on the lines; also you must take and deliver up any British agents that may come among you to the commanding officer of the nearest post to you. If you do not, you will be considered as enemies & treated as such; but if you are faithful you shall be well paid for your services—(not in empty promises and bad money as the British have paid you) but in silver, at the rate of 75 cents per day for every day you are in service. Your women and Children shall be kept at the different posts, protected, fed and clothed at the public expense:—your land boundaries shall stand as they are. I refer you to the Shawanese and Wyandots, they can tell you whether the Americans fulfil their promises or not. [The Chiefs were to have made a definitive reply to Mr. Johnston, on their return at Pickqua.—Ohio Centinel.]

MORE TREASON.

Abijah Bigelow, Jacob Bigelow, and Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of the town of Barre, (Worcester county) were yesterday examined before the hon. Judge Davis on a charge of traitorously giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and assisting in the escape of certain British prisoners, lately confined in Worcester gaol. The evidence was numerous—and as follows:

Mr. Underwood testified, that seven British prisoners came to his house on the morning of the 13th January, and demanded breakfast, which he gave them, and received a five dollar bill in payment. The prisoners enquired "for the Bigelows of Barre, for Marshal Bigelow and for Jacob Bigelow." Mr. Underwood stated that he had heard of Mr. Prince's proclamation after the prisoners' breakfasting at his house—he went himself in pursuit of them on the road to Barre, and saw four of them taken at Bigelow's house.

Mr. Oliver Brooks, deputy sheriff of Barre, testified—That Mr. Adams asked him to serve a search-warrant on Jacob Bigelow—he refused to do it at that late hour. At 8 o'clock Mr. Brooks said he went to Bigelow's house, and asked Jacob Bigelow if it was probable the other three prisoners would be taken—Bigelow replied, "that they were safe—and the other four might be released through my means." Bigelow also said "they were under an obligation not to tell where they were—if it had not been for the d—d guard that came after them they would have had them away sleek." He gave the deputy sheriff the watch word, "all's well," and went to Hunt's house, where the four prisoners were that had been taken. Jacob Bigelow offered him \$100 each for every one of them he could get clear out of the house. Jenkins said he would guarantee the money. He went into the house and found the guard, 13 in number, and told them what Bigelow and Jenkins had offered him to assist in their escape—that during the time he was in Hunt's house, Bigelow and Jenkins were waiting outside with sleighs to carry off the prisoners.

Joseph Dale examined—He testified that Jacob Bigelow had acknowledged to him, that he aided and assisted the prisoners' escape from Worcester, and that he had received a thousand dollars for it—that he would do it again. Next morning he told him the same, when he arrested Jacob Bigelow, on the marshal's proclamation, and carried him to Worcester—that Mr. Hurd, the gaoler, refused to receive him, after which he was arrested himself by Bigelow.

Archibald Forbes, esq. examined—testified that he was at the taking of the prisoners at squire Bigelow's house—that he heard Jacob Bigelow say at Hunt's tavern, 26th January, after Dale's affair, that he did aid and assist in the escape of the British prisoners, and received a thousand dollars, and would do so again.

Mr. Haughton of Barre, examined—testified that he was at Bigelow's house, 13th of January at 8 o'clock in the evening, that he was requested to go there and look after the British prisoners.—Jacob Bigelow said he would use all the means in his power to transport the British prisoners out of the U. States—that Bigelow told him it was improper for him to be there—both of the Bigelows told him so.

Doct. Walker examined—Testified that one of the prisoners, major Valette, was brought into his house, and delivered to him a pair of pistols marked A. B. [which were here brought into court and identified.] He said he gave the pistols into the care of Mr. Lovel, of Worcester, one of the men that carried the prisoners to Worcester gaol, that he knew Mr. Bigelow well—he had two sons who had resided in Canada, occasionally, for several years back.

Mr. Hurd, the gaoler of Worcester, testified, that Jacob Bigelow had been in the gaol with the prisoners three weeks before their escape—and a second time, ten days before their escape—and a third time, on the Monday preceding the Wednesday they effected their escape.

The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Francis Blake and Mr. Prescott, contended that there was no existing statute law that provided for the punishment of the offence described in the warrant. Much time was taken up by the counsel to convince the court that their positions were correct. They were ably replied to by the district attorney, who contended that even if the crime committed by the prisoners was not described by any statute, yet nevertheless it would come under the description of a misdemeanor, and cited Coolidge's case of a forcible arrest of a vessel lately captured—and although the offence was not described in the statute, the court had decided it to be a misdemeanor. The judge, after an examination that took up the whole day, discharged Abijah Bigelow, and ordered Jacob Bigelow, his son, to be recognized in 2000 dollars, and two sureties in 1000 each, to appear at the district court to be holden in May next.

The above mentioned Mr. Jenkins did not appear in court, having made his escape to Canada.

HENRYISM REVIVED!

At the late Federal Legislative Caucus in this town it is said a motion was made introducing a resolution into the Legislature to the following effect:

That thirty thousand men be immediately raised by the State of Massachusetts.

That two millions dollars be appropriated for their pay and subsistence.

That new Custom Houses be immediately established.

And that vessels be cleared out in opposition to the embargo!!

In fewer words that Massachusetts should secede from the Union, and take up arms to oppose the national government; thus bring upon the country the horrors and calamities of civil war.

These threats are of similar character to those held out by the Federal Legislature of 1806 while the British emissary, JOHN HENRY, resided at Boston as the choice inmate, and bosom friend of the "leading men of the federal party." The public cannot but remember the eulogiums passed upon these proceedings by the secret agent, in his letters to Gov. Craig.

We believe the principal object of the federal leaders in resorting to these violent threats at the present moment, is to divert the public mind from the contemplation of the late documents from Russia, which place the American Government upon such distinguished and highly honorable ground. We hope and believe that the good sense of the people will defeat their designs, and that these important papers will receive the attention they so justly merit, in defiance of every attempt to draw the public mind into a different channel.

Bost. Pat.

BEAUTIES OF FEDERALISM.

From the York Recorder.

The democrats are mad, and ascribe the defeats of their Canadian expeditions to the conduct of the federalists.—That these expeditions would have terminated successfully and honorably had they been entrusted to federal wisdom, cannot be doubted, yet federalists must be the cause of our defeats, because the democrats have not a man among their whole party of sufficient talents & courage to command an army. Even the impotent wretch, David R. Williams, who bawled about the red artillery of Heaven, either on account of cowardice or ignorance, resigned his commission.—Democracy may murder, in its real character of a mob, the best of citizens, but from real danger it shrinks back to its original cowardice. Poor murderous, proscripting, villanous democracy is going down. The illustrious and most glorious nation, GREAT BRITAIN, will exhibit to the world the folly of the illusory hopes of Mr. Madison and his party, of the predicted downfall of the British empire. The glory of the British arms, like the sun in the heavens, shine with superior lustre, and is too brilliant for the eye of democracy to behold—poor democracy drops its tail and sneaks off, and would cheerfully lick the feet of him who fills the British throne, for a peace on any terms, if he would condescend to permit it. Where are the men whose posterity will not blush to be told their ancestors were democrats? The Patriot, Aurora, &c. and all other mob papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

An oppositionist says Mr. Clay's appointment is a convincing proof to him, that peace will be the result of the conferences at Gottenburg. And what, reader, do you think is the reason advanced for this opinion? Why, as Mr. Clay is the most popular man in the western country, and as our government is compelled to make peace on any terms, his popularity is to thrust it good or bad, down the throats of the "wild people" of the western country, to prevent their murmuring!! Mercy on us, what sages adorn the ranks of opposition.

Petersburg Rep.

ORDINANCE

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the Collector of the town tax shall from and after the list is put into his hands, every year proceed to collect and to receive from all and every person, chargeable therewith, the amount of taxes levied on them respectively by the trustees of said town, and in case payment is not made of the whole of the taxes so levied on or before the first day of October in each year, the Collector shall have power to distrain the slaves, goods and chattels which shall be found on the lot or lots or in the possession of the person so indebted, notwithstanding such slaves, goods and chattels shall be comprised in any deed of mortgage, and if the owner shall not pay the taxes due within twenty days after such distress, the Collector shall sell the same or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the full amount of said taxes "with the costs of distress and sale" by public sale for ready money, and the Collector for his services in distraining and selling shall be entitled to the same fees as is allowed by law to the sheriff of the county for similar services. Passed the board of trustees of the town of Lexington, 4th November, 1813. A true copy from records.

Attest,

PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.

Kentucky Insurance Office, March 1st, 1814. A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington at 12 o'clock, on Friday the 1st day of April next.

JOHN L. MARTIN, CLK.

Ky. Ins. Comp'y.

THERE is a Hoghead of Tobacco in Wilkins' ware-house, Kentucky river, and has been there upwards of two years, marked W. W. one thousand nett—the owner is requested to take it away immediately, or it will be sold to pay charges.

SPENCER GILL, Inspector.

March 1st, 1814.

TAKEN up by John Hagerty, three miles from Lexington, Georgetown road, one high, roached mane, white hairs on his face and nose—paces and trots—appraised to \$8, before me this 20th of January, 1814.

OLIVER KEEN, J. P.

March 8, 1814.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hauling Sand from my place without contracting or with me. The Sand may be had at one cent per bushel, if you don't injure the place.

DAVID BAKER.

THE LATE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

The important documents laid before Congress on the subject of the late northern campaign are too voluminous to be published complete, in a weekly print. We have thought proper to publish such part of them as is most interesting, with remarks calculated to give a proper estimate of the whole.—Editors of the Ken. Gaz.

Gen. Armstrong commenced the duties of the office which he now holds some time in January 1813, and on the 8th of February, presented the following note to the Cabinet.

Note presented to the Cabinet on the 8th of Feb.

1813, by the Secretary of War.

The enemy's force at Montreal and its dependencies has been stated at 16,000 effective. It more probably does not exceed 10 or 12,000. The militia part of it may amount to one sixth of the whole. Is it probable that we shall be able to open the campaign on Lake Champlain with a force competent to meet and dislodge this army before the 15th of May? I put the question on this date, because it is not to be doubted that the enemy will then be reinforced, and, of course, that new regulations in point of strength will be established between us. Our present regular force on both sides of Lake Champlain does not exceed 2,400 men. The addition made to it must necessarily consist of recruits, who, for a time, will not be better than militia; and when we consider that the recruiting service is but beginning, and that we now approach the middle of February, the conclusion is, I think, safe, that we cannot move in this direction, and thus early (say 1st of May) with effect.

It then remains to choose between a course of entire inaction, because incompetent to the main attack, or one having a secondary but still an important object: such would be the reduction of that part of Upper Canada lying between the town of Prescott, on the St. Lawrence and Lake Erie, including the towns of Kingston & York, and the forts, George and Erie.—On this line of frontier the enemy have,

At Prescott,	300
At Kingston,	600
At George and Erie, &c.	1,200

Making a total (of regular troops) of 3,100.

Kingston and Prescott, and the destruction of the British ships at the former, would present the first object: York and the frigates said to be building there, the second; George and Erie the third.

The force to be employed on this service should not be less than 6000 effective regular troops, because in this first enterprise of a second campaign nothing must, if possible, be left to chance.

The time for giving execution to this plan is clearly indicated by the following facts:

1st. The river St. Lawrence is not open to the purposes of navigation before the 15th of May; and

2d. Lake Ontario is free from all obstruction arising from ice by the first day of April.

Under these circumstances we shall have six weeks for the expedition before it be possible for Sir George Prevost to give it any disturbance.

Should this outline be approved, the details for the service can be made and expedited in forty-eight hours.

In pursuance of the plan of campaign recommended in the above note, orders were forthwith transmitted to General Dearborn, then at Albany, to assemble 4,000 troops at Sackett's Harbor, and 3000 at Buffalo and its vicinity, with instructions to commence his operations, with the force to be collected at the former place, against Kingston, so soon as the lake should open. After the reduction of Kingston and its dependencies, Gen. Dearborn was ordered to attack and reduce York, where he was to form a junction with the troops to be collected at Buffalo. But before the last of February the time for executing this enterprise was changed as will be seen from the following letter from the war department, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 24, 1813.

SIR—Before I left New-York, and till very recently since my arrival here, I was informed, through various channels, that a winter or spring attack upon Kingston was not practicable, on account of the snow, which generally lays to the depth of two, and sometimes of three feet, over all that northern region during those seasons. Hence it is, that in the plan recently communicated, it was thought safest and best to make the attack by a combination of naval and military means, and to approach our object, not by directly crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, but by setting out from Sackett's Harbor, in concert with, and under convoy of the fleet. Later information differs from that on which this plan was founded; and the fortunate issue of major Forsyth's last expedition shews, that small enterprises at least, may be successfully executed at the present season. The advice given in your letter of the instant, has a bearing also on the same point and to the same effect. If the enemy be really weak at Kingston and approachable by land and ice, Pike (who will be a brigadier in a day or two) may be put into motion from Lake Champlain, by the Chateaugue route, (in sleighs) and with the two brigades, cross the St. Lawrence where it may be thought best, destroy the armed ships and seize and hold Kingston until you can join him with the other corps destined for the future objects of the expedition; and if pressed by Prevost, before such junction can be effected, he may withdraw himself to Sackett's Harbor, or other place of security on our side of the line. This would be much the shorter road to the object, and perhaps the safer one, as the St. Lawrence is now every where well bridged, and offers no obstruction to either attack or retreat. Such a movement will, no doubt, be soon known to Prevost, and cannot but disquiet him. The dilemma it presents, will be serious. Either he must give up his western posts, or to save them, he must carry himself in force, and promptly, to Upper Canada.—In the latter case, he will be embarrassed for subsistence. His convoys of provision will be open to our attacks, on a line of nearly one hundred miles, and his position at Montreal much weakened. Another decided advantage will be, to let us into the secret of his real strength. If he be able to make heavy detachments to cover, or to recover Kingston, and to protect his supplies, and after all maintain himself at Montreal and on Lake Champlain, he is stronger than I imagined, or than any well authenticated reports make him to be.

With regard to our magazines, my belief is, that we have nothing to fear; because, as stated above, Prevost's attention must be given to the western posts and to our movements against them. He will not dare to advance southward while a heavy corps is operating on his flank and menacing his line of communication. But on the supposition, they (the magazines) may be secured; 1st, by taking them to Willborough; or 2d, to Burlington; or 3d, by a militia call, to protect them where they are. Orders are given for the march of the eastern volunteers, excepting Ulmer's regiment and two companies of axe men, sent to open the route to the Chamdiere. The southern detachments will be much stronger than I had supposed. That from Philadelphia will mount up nearly to 1000 effective.

With great respect, dear general,

I am yours faithfully

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

GENERAL DEARBORN.

On the 3d of March Gen. Dearborn had arrived at Sackett's Harbor and there learned that Prevost was in force 8000 at Kingston—making preparations to attack the Harbor. Measures were immediately gone into for its defence—and the attack upon the enemy suspended.

March 14, General Dearborn writes the secretary, "Sir George has visited York and Niagara, and returned to Montreal. Several bodies of troops have lately passed up from Montreal; but such precautions have been taken to prevent their number being ascertained, as to render it impossible to form an accurate opinion of their forces, or even to imagine very nearly what they amount to. From various sources, I am perfectly satisfied they are not in sufficient force to venture an attack on this place." And March 22d writes from Albany to the Secretary:

To take or destroy the armed vessels at York, will give us the complete command of the lake. Com. Chauncey can take with him 10 or 1200 troops, to be commanded by Pike; take York, from thence proceed to Niagara, and attack from George by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo cross over and carry forts Erie and Chippewa, and join those at fort George; and then collect our whole force for an attack on Kingston.—After the most mature deliberation, the above was considered by com. Chauncey and myself as the most certain of ultimate success."

To which the following reply is given by the Secretary:

"Your despatch of the 11th and 14th inst from Sackett's Harbor, and one of the 22d from Albany, have been received. The correspondence between you and major Murray, in relation to an exchange of prisoners, has been referred to the department of state. The alteration in the plan of campaign, so as to make Kingston the last object, instead of making it the first, would appear to be necessary, or at least proper; but the force assigned to the attack of the upper posts, is believed to be too small.

"Accident may prevent a co-operation of the corps at Buffalo. That sent from Sackett's Harbor should have in itself the power of reducing forts George and Erie, and holding in check the militia who may be sent to support them. The ships can give little aid in the business, except merely in covering the landing. Double the number you propose sending would not be too many. Various considerations recommend the employment of a large and decisive force, and none, that I can think of, dissuade from it. If our first step in the campaign, and in the quarter from which most is expected, should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete. The public will lose all confidence in us, and we shall even cease to have any in ourselves. The party who first opens a campaign, has many advantages over his antagonist, all of which, however are the result of his being able to carry his whole force against a part of his enemy's. Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New-Jersey, and beating them, recovered that moral strength, that self-confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. We are now in that state of prostration that he was in, after he crossed the Delaware; but like him, we may get on our legs again, if we are able to give some hard blows in the opening of the campaign. In this we cannot fail, provided the force we employ against his western posts be sufficiently heavy. They must stand or fall by their own strength. They are perfectly isolated and out of the reach of reinforcements; send therefore a force that shall overwhelm them—that shall leave nothing to chance. If I had not another motive, I would carry my whole strength, merely that their first service should be a successful one. The good effect of this will be felt throughout the campaign.

"I have hastened to give you these thoughts, under a full conviction of their usefulness; and shall only add, there is no drawback upon this policy. When the fleet and army are gone, we have nothing at Sackett's Harbor to guard, nor will the place present an object to the enemy.

"How then would it read, that we have lost our object on the Niagara, while we had another brigade at Sackett's Harbor doing nothing."

The Committee on Military affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of Kentucky, praying that provision be made by Congress, for horses lost, for the representatives of soldiers killed, and for compensation proportioned to extraordinary services rendered by the mounted volunteers in the late expedition under governor Shelby.

REPORT:

THAT a bill has been reported, providing compensation for horses killed in battle or lost in the service of the United States.

That a bill is herewith reported, making provisions for the representatives of militia killed, who have died in the service of the U. States.

That with respect to so much of the memorial, as prays compensation, proportioned to extraordinary services and sacrifices, your committee respectfully submit:

That militia cavalry or mounted volunteers, in the service of the United States, are entitled to the same pay, subsistence and forage, as cavalry in the regular army, and are, moreover, entitled to 40 cents per day for the use and risk of horses, when furnished by themselves.—The committee express no opinion of the reasonableness or adequacy of this compensation. They filed (for the compensation of militia service) a general legal provision existing, and they are not in-

structed to enquire into the expediency of altering it. Your committee, however, do not hesitate to declare their conviction, that the provision (whatever be the amount of it) ought to be general: partial provisions adapted to the merits of particular cases as they arise, would be inconsistent with military usage; with the practice of the government of the United States, and would give rise to jealousy, and discontent. The perfection of human wisdom and justice could not so appropriate pecuniary reward to military service as to prevent this evil. The committee, therefore, cannot recommend to the house to consider the expediency of granting augmented compensation to performed distinguished services. Among those who, during the present war, stand pre-eminent in this respect, are the gallant volunteers of Kentucky. The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country; the zeal and firmness with which they persevered through a toilsome service, no less than the glorious and successful issue of that service, give the volunteers a just title to the liberality and gratitude of congress.—Your committee, however, whilst they concede to those claims a compensation for property lost, and a provision for the widows and orphans of those who have been killed or have died in the service of the United States, cannot, consistently with their opinion of the public welfare, recommend an increased compensation proportioned to extraordinary military services.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.

THE LOAN.

Our readers are not to suppose that the protracted debate in the house on the bill for authorising a loan, is any evidence of an indisposition in that body to pass it. It will certainly pass that body by as large a majority as the difference of numbers between the republican and the federal party in the house. The present debate, which we admit is pretty much of *libitum*, covers the whole ground of general politics, and will, we presume, be the last debate of this description during the session. The debate is not, in fact, on the bill before the house, but on the state of the Union. *Nat. Int.*

THE NATIONAL BANK

Yet reposes in embryo in the committee rooms of the house. The committee of Ways and Means, we learn, required from the secretary of the treasury his opinion as to the utility & expediency of the measure: who it is said, will report in favor of it. Until the committee report on the subject, the public will hear nothing of it. Meanwhile, we cannot help observing that the project appears to us daily to gain ground. We have no doubt it will at least reach the form of a bill, and in that shape be discussed in the house of representatives, if not in the senate.

New-York, Feb. 15.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

From a Correspondent, Feb. 4.

I am happy to say that the alarm of an attack has considerably subsided; the winter has been so very open as to render all attempts on us by the ice abortive, or at least, very precarious in its termination. There is still a channel of attack open, leading through Brownsville. We have made the road impassable by felling trees some distance along it. Our superior position is very advantageous. The vessels are kept afloat, and have a channel of six feet kept constantly open around them. Our three new block houses are nearly completed. I presume we have—thousand men, exclusive of sailors. Our ship building progresses rapidly: one keel of 164 feet long is laid, and we are now raising the frame. Two other vessels with 104 feet keel are in great forwardness; so that every thing bids fair for a cruise early in the spring.—*Columbian.*

A cavalcade of 12 thirty-two pounders, each weighing upwards of 3 tons, mounted on six horse waggons prepared for the purpose, left this city two days ago for Sackett's Harbor.—*ib.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Plattsburg, 9th February.

Two regiments have already gone in sleighs from French Mills to Sackett's Harbor. Cannon, mortars, bombs, anchors, sails, baggage, provisions, small arms, ammunition, and the sick, are continually arriving here from French Mills, from whence the whole army will go as soon as every thing belonging to it is gone. The whole of the sick, and those not fit for active service, and part of the artillerymen will come here, I presume; but whether any of the effective infantry will, I have my doubts—I am more inclined to suppose the well will go to the west. The movements of the army at French Mills, prove to me, beyond all question, that the plan for the next campaign is almost critically right. It will, therefore, succeed. I had supposed that it was impolitic to build a navy on Lake Ontario—but, since we have built some ships there, and since, in all probability, the war will be at an end here in four months, it may not be improper for the United States, to exert the whole of their energy, both by land and water, to gain possession of as much of the enemy's territory as possible.—*COLUMBIAN.*

FRANKLINTON, Feb. 25.

The recruiting service progresses finely in this place, under the additional bounty law.—Should it meet with half the success in other parts of the state, Ohio will be as famous for her aid in filling the ranks of the regular army, as for the zeal and alacrity of her militia. *Chronicle.*

Detroit was safe a few days ago, but an attack was expected, though not feared.—*ib.*

DAYTON, (O.) February 22.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

The highness of the waters having interrupted all communications with Miami county, we have not been able to procure for this week's paper the official answer of the Chiefs to Mr. Johnson's propositions;—but verbally we have understood, that their answer was a perfect acquiescence with the most sanguine wishes of the government of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They therefore find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced; against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerfully and happy, because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. The wish that France may be happy, that French commerce may revive, that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The Powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under the Kings never knew: because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves. They desire a state of peace, which by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforth preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last 20 years.

The Allied powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1813.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty the Empress, on Sunday last, granted audience to Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, in the quality of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the U. States may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence which the Republic of the United States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded.

[From the New York Gazette.]

Boston February, 12.

It has been the opinion among the mercantile part of our citizens, that the ship Ann Alexander (arrived below this port on Sunday evening last from Liverpool) brought something of importance not yet disclosed to the public, which opinion has been prevalent ever since her arrival.

The owner of that ship has arrived in town. He states that Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. B. G. Beasley, U. S. agent for prisoners of war at London; and to Samuel Williams, Esq. that Peace would speedily take place between this Country and Great Britain, as the negotiations were in train; that Messrs. Beasley and Williams, on the receipt of this information, dispatched a messenger express to Liverpool with the same, and directed the ship Ann Alexander to proceed to the U. S. forthwith.

From the foregoing it is pretty evident something of a favorable nature had transpired previous to the sailing of the Ann Alexander. Such seems now to be the general opinion here, and that it is suppressed from the public for speculative purposes.

It is pretty well ascertained that an express was sent to the Southward on Sunday night last, before it was generally known that a ship had arrived below; in fact it was not generally known till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dispatches for Government per the A. Alexander went on in the mail of Wednesday morning last; they may give us the information, now a secret to the public.

To the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston Saturday Evening.

It is reported to day, that the Ann Alexander, which lately arrived from Liverpool, brings information that Mr. Adams had written to the American Agent for Prisoners in London, and to Mr. S. Williams, that a peace would speedily take place between England and the United States, the negotiations being in favorable train; and that the information had been sent express to Liverpool, to be brought out in the Ann Alexander.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back"

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1814.

A NATIONAL BANK.

Exertions are at this time in operation at Washington City, to institute a national bank. The plan appears to be to locate the mother bank within the district of Columbia and by the consent of the state Legislatures to extend the branches to every part of the union. The avowed object of requiring the consent of the states is to obviate the difficulty as to the constitutionality of such an institution.

Notwithstanding the sagacity which the projectors of this bank evince, there still seems to exist a difficulty on the subject. If congress have not the right by the constitution to create banks without the district of Columbia, how can they receive such power from the state Legislatures unless by an amendment of the constitution itself?

We should like to see this question solved. The foolish and childish cant of the National Intelligencer, that all the federalists would oppose the bank, we trust can have no influence upon any person of sense. Let it ever be recollected that in 1791 the federalists when in power passed an unconstitutional law by chartering the U. States' Bank, and that in 1812 the republicans, tho' in power, had the virtue to reject an insidious attempt to induce them to continue the violation of that sacred instrument, by re-chartering the same bank.

We trust that the republicans will never tarnish the laurels which their uniform respect for the constitution has obtained for them.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Late advices from the frontier of Louisiana state that the MEXICAN PATRIOTS are collecting in considerable force, and about to possess themselves of Nacogdoches, a frontier post of the state of Texas.

Doctor Robinson, formerly a citizen of Lexington and a companion and friend of the late Gen. Pike, is among the most conspicuous leaders of the revolution. He and suit were at Alexandria on the 12th ultimo; on their way to Nacogdoches. It is thought the campaign will open about the middle of April, with about 2000 effectives, under the command of general Toledo.

Major General Harrison has been ordered to join the northern Army. Gen. McArthur will command in this district.

E. P. GAINES, late Lt. Col. of the 24th regt. has been nominated to the Senate a Brigadier General in the army of the U. States.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Cloud, Mr. SAMUEL PATTERSON of Lexington, to Miss RACHAEL WILGOS, of this county.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Mr. JOSEPH H. HAWKINS, late speaker of the H. of R. of this state, is elected to Congress from this district, in place of Mr. H. Clay, resigned.

The following statement will show the result at the close of the polls in each county.

	Hawkins.	Trotter.	Blackburn.
Fayette,	1047	956	6
Woodford,	127	189	298
Jessamine,	341	228	25
	1515	1373	
	1373		

142 majority for Hawkins.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 26.

RODGERS'S CRUISE.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States' Frigate President,
Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19, 1814.

SIR—I have to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruise of 75 days, and now have the honor to detail to you the particulars.

In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 5th of December; and although I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruising between Block Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton, from Savannah, which had been captured by the Ramilies and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after recapturing the Comet, a sail was discovered to the eastward, which I felt inclined to avoid, from the circumstance of the weather being hazy, and knowing that I was in the neighborhood of an enemy's squadron; from an advantage of wind, she was enabled, however, to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail, with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she be not a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until daylight, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was hove too to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery, (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomew in ballast) until after reaching the long 35 and lat 19, being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by such a heavy sea, as to render heaving too impracticable without infinite risk, when two large sails were discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing, as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards showed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indian under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports about her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority, and supposing them to be enemy's ships I endeavored during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally shewing a light;

but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her. I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to shew them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at daylight they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force.

After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel of Longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet another vessel until the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by two British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I crowded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of 4 days, hauled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes; and in that situation on the 5th of January, captured the British merchant ship Wanderer, of 7 guns and 16 men, from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th I fell in with the British merchant ship Prince George, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the Medusa & Nymph, the same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the Prince George I sent the prisoners captured in the Wanderer to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship Edward of 6 guns and 8 men, from London, bound to Lagaira, in ballast—which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the Edward as well as from those the Wanderer and Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the Queen 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th of January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, through between Tobago and Grenada; thence through the Caribbean Sea, along the south east side of Portorico, through the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward islands without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the M. nilla Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner Jonathan, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled over for the Florida shore and struck soundings off St. Augustine, and from thence run on soundings as far as Charleston, passing within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and as near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havannah, bound to Spain but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arrived off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the Bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, and which from their appearance I believed to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the bar, with colors hoisted and the before-mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails, with her topgallant-masts hoisted and flying jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail represented from the mast-head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the maneuvering of the first and second, I was induced to believe them part of the enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and bring her from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others. Judging now from the maneuvers that after dark they would chase, I stood to the Eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at daylight, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently I wore and stood back to the Westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two (one on the lee, the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but after chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours.

From this I pursued a course on soundings (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 fathoms water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

It is rumored, and we believe correctly, that GIDEON GRANGER is superceded in the Office of Postmaster-General by the nomination by the President to the Senate of RETURN J. MEIGS, now Governor of Ohio, to fill that office.

CHILLICOTHE, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress to a gentleman in this town, dated Washington, Feb. 20th, 1814.

"The secretary of war has determined to select the field officers for the rifle regiments from the line, and for the regiment to be raised in Ohio, the back parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania; the officers are Anthony Butler, colonel; George Croghan, Lieut. colonel; David Gwynne,

first major, and W. H. Puthuff, second major. The nominations are now before the senate for confirmation. The committee of ways and means will, on tomorrow, report a bill for the establishment of a national bank with a capital of thirty millions, to be located in the district of Columbia."

Albany, Feb. 15.

The camp at French Mills, we understand, has been broken up. Two thousand of the troops were expected to reach Sacket's Harbor on Friday last. The residue has proceeded to Malone and Plattsburgh, at the former of which places the sick had arrived on the 2d inst.—The boats have been removed by land.

LATEST FROM THE ESSEX.

From the Morning Chronicle of Dec. 24. By letters from St. Helena of the 15th Oct. accounts are received that the Georgiana and Atlantic, which had been captured by the Essex American frigate, were fitted out as cruisers, and sent to the Gallapagos in search of the Charlton and New Zealand whalers, which it was feared they would capture. They were then to go to New Holland in search of more South-sea-men. The Indispensible was at Tomby.

(Published by request.)

FROM THE WESTERN SPY. MALIGNANT DISEASE.

To enable us to judge correctly, of the nosology, or true nature of the now prevailing epidemic in Butler, and the adjacent counties; it becomes necessary to take a retrospective view of the diseases that prevailed during last summer and fall; not doubting but that the same prevailing constitution of the atmosphere, which influenced the latter still continues to give the predisposition to the former. And, ceteris paribus, similar causes must produce similar effects. The only diseases that prevailed epidemically last summer in Butler county, (except the measles) were Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Summer diseases of Children, and fevers. The two former of these diseases, partaking of similar symptoms, and being cured by the same medicines, we are authorized to believe depended on one common cause, viz. a morbid secretion of bile. In adults, a redundant secretion of acrid bile, and in children, an atonic or debilitated state of the liver, intercepting the free ingress of bile into the duodenum. In both cases calomel was indispensable in perfecting the cure. The fevers that prevailed, generally in their progress, assumed typhus symptoms, and admitted the lancet to be used with caution. But they were universally extremely bilious; so much so, that in the progress of the disease, in several instances, the skin and adnata of the eyes became very yellow; although a constant discharge of bile was kept up by proper cathartics. Such was the influence of the constitution of the air in producing diseases of a bilious nature, that in one case inflammation of the stomach and bowels was produced, which required frequent venesection to prevent a fatal termination, until the cause could be removed, which was only effected by calomel in discharging a quantity of vitiated bile. By this cursory view of the characters of the diseases that prevailed about the autumnal equinox, (for whatever disease prevails at this time, will be found to prevail during the year, with certain modifications, owing to the sensible qualities of the air) we are enabled by comparison, to ascertain the nature of the now prevailing epidemic; and to identify it with the above mentioned diseases. The premonitory symptoms of this disease are, first, a cold stage, similar to that of an intermittent, accompanied with pain in the head, back and extremities. This stage is succeeded by fever of the synochus type, with pain in the right hypochondrium or region of the liver, ascending across into the left lobe of the lungs and sometimes into the right where it becomes fixed.

Upon the accession of pain in the breast, a severe cough sets in, with an expectoration of phlegm, streaked with blood. If there is not something now done for the patient, the fever soon assumes the diagnosis of Typhus Gravior, the vital energies and visceral functions become so prostrated, that any subsequent attempt proves abortive, and gangrene, followed by putrefaction closes the scene. It will readily be conceived, that I consider this disease, now essentially different from the preceding autumnal diseases; any further, than it is influenced by the sensible qualities of the air. The predisposing cause is to be found in the prevailing constitution of the air. But with what kind of effluvia the air is impregnated, that renders it so productive of predisposition to disease, we are unacquainted. So far we know from observation; that its debilitating effects are directed to certain viscera, viz. the lungs, stomach and liver. The functions of the latter viscus, we suppose, to be the most primarily affected, and the others become affected sympathetically. The exciting cause, or that cause which ushers in the disease, is to be ascribed to the sensible qualities of the air. This prolific source of disease, by its debilitating effect on the capillaries, causes a determination to the lungs and other viscera, not only of the perspirable matter, but of blood. Hence owing to their previous state of debility, inflammation of the passive kind is produced, and if they are not speedily relieved, by producing a redetermination to the surface, until other potent medicines can be used, nature must soon sink under the disease. To answer the first indication, an emetic should be immediately exhibited, which I have found of very salutary effect, not only from its unloading

the stomach, but from its determining to the surface and thereby relieving the lungs. Some have recommended a plurality of emetics, but the same intention may be answered by such medicines, as by their action on the stomach, keep up a constant determination to the surface; whilst at the same time, we can avail ourselves of the opportunity of correcting the state of the primæ, viz. biliary functions, & of mercurializing the system. After the operation of the emetic, a large blister should be applied, immediately over the pained part. As no time should be lost, the exhibition of calomel in pretty large doses, combined with nitre, ipecac or tartar, and camphor in sufficient quantities to produce a free perspiration, should now be commenced, and given at such intervals, as to produce a free discharge from the bowels. The perspiration may be facilitated, by frequent draughts of warm Pennyroyal or Sage Tea. If the disease continues obstinate, the calomel should be continued; so as to produce a pyalism as quick as possible, still bearing in mind, to keep the bowels open and skin moist. In one case, a spontaneous salivation, that made its appearance two days previous to my perceiving any mercurial affection of the mouth proved salutary. In the convalescent state, tonics are proper. Few cases will bear the lancet at all, and none to any extent.

Such has been my practice, and I have the pleasure to add, it has been attended with uniform success, where I have been called at an early date of the disease.

The above is not submitted to the public with the view, that the observing and judicious practitioner can be benefited by it. But principally with the view of urging the necessity, of an early application for medical aid, in a disease that I consider completely under the control of the healing art.

I trust that the necessary limitation of a newspaper publication, will be a sufficient apology, for the mutilated state in which these few observations are thrown together.

WILLIAM GREENLEE.

The Subscriber

WILL purchase FLAX & JERUSALEM MOKE SEED—for which cash will be given. Farmers can have their Flax Seed screened at the Oil Mill JOHN BOBB. March 6, 1814. 10-5wp

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT and genteel Brick Dwelling House, containing a number of rooms, with a Brick Kitchen, two stories high, situated on short street, near the centre of the town. There is 4 years and 7 months unexpired of a lease of five years. Apply to the printer. 10-1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Wm. G. Thompson & Co. Tanners and Curriers, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts in this month, &c. W. G. THOMPSON & Co. Lexington, March 7th, 1814. 10-2

WHEAT.

THE Subscribers continue to give one dollar per bushel for merchantable wheat, delivered at their Steam Mill, Lexington, payable at 90 days after delivery.

Those who expect to make sale of their wheat to the subscribers, are requested not to hurry in with it, as it will be more acceptable a short time hence—owing to the garrets being full.

JOHN H. MORTON & Co. March 7, 1814. 10-1f

AT half past nine o'clock last night, a negro man brought to my Kitchen and offered for sale, 1 pair boots, foxed and the straps broke, one pair Jefferson shoes, red binding and black silk cord lacing, one common prayer book, the name "Matilda Anderson," written on the title page, and one small iron pot—They were detained upon the supposition that they had been stolen, and the owner can have them upon application.

ABM. S. BARTON.

March 7, 1814. 10-1f

Book and Job Printing Office.

M'CALL & DOWNING, HAVING formed a co-partnership, and purchased the Book and Job Printing Office of T. T. Skillman, are prepared to execute any orders in that line. Their long practical experience justifies them in saying, all work entrusted to their care will be executed in a style not surpassed by any of their profession. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

MAC. & D. will sell a fount of small Pica; also a fount of Brevier, on good terms. An Apprentice wanted. 8-cow3t Lexington, Feb. 20, 1814.

To the Public.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, in Lexington, aware of the want of an institution competent to train the youth of the country in the study of law, and solicitous to furnish every facility to its advancement, have appointed JOHN POPE, esq. professor of that branch. Whilst the acknowledged talents of Mr. Pope in the profession of law, improved by the experience of twenty years of successful practice, promise to aid the student eminently in the commencement of a science, full of intricacy, his known morality and regular habits of life, guarantee to the parent, that the morals of the son will be the anxious care of his tutor. These considerations combined with the ease of obtaining good and cheap accommodations, invite the student to spare himself the unnecessary expense and trouble of seeking in distant institutions, that aid which we venture to say he can obtain in an equal degree in his own country. The terms of tuition will be twenty-five dollars for each session of five months, paid in advance, all necessary books to be furnished by the University. The sessions to commence on the first Mondays of May and November. By order of the Board, ALEX. PARKER, Chm. Lexington, March 5, 1814. 10.

STAMPS

For sale at this Office.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to friends and the public in general for liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main st. Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

Boots & Shoes.
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,
Ladies Shoes,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

To Journeymen

CABINET-MAKERS.
WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.
JAMES MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.
Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well managed and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS
Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-tf May 10, 1813.

FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land.
Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of
JAMES DEVERS
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 50-tf

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable

HEMP.

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.
6-tf February 7, 1814.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth of goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, by the bale.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of

Lozentine Silks and Satens, of all colours, for Ladies' Pelices and Dresses
November 8, 1813. 45

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

Water-rotted Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.
R. MEGOWAN & Co.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.
JAMES DEVERS.
December 6, 1813. 49-tf

The highest price in CASH will be given for

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of Main-Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson Bain's hatter's shop.
JAMES DEVERS.
Lexington, January 4, 1814. 2

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment of W. N. Lane, & Co. formerly J. & D. Macoun, also the stock of Geo. Trotter, sen. will sell by wholesale and retail upon advantageous terms. Retail Merchants from the adjacent towns will find it to their interest to call on him, goods of all descriptions being much higher in Philadelphia than they can be sold for here.

He offers the property he now occupies, at \$6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, approved negotiable paper—either altogether, or in lots of 33 feet each, as may suit the purchaser.
T. H. PINDELL.
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.
Dec. 28, 1813. 1-tf

HEMP.

John W. Hunt

Will give Four Dollars in CASH, for good merchantable Hemp,

this Hemp-house on Limestone street.
Dec. 27, 1813.

Ellis & Trotter,

have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER—12-tf.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Thomas & John Hanly

HAVE received a large quantity of Philadelphia LEATHER of every description, which, being carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, they are enabled to dispose of on moderate terms. They also keep a supply of the above leather, with a quantity of their own manufacture, at their Tan Yard in Jessamine county, where the highest price, in Cash, is paid for Hides and Skins.
Lexington, Nov. 13, 1813. 46

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.
No. 44, Main street,

HAVE just received 24 packages of

STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS,
CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton,
Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND
A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SELVE

TWINE.
Nov. 15, 1813.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE

Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence

Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS
Will be constantly on sale during the

Brewing season. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST
Will be daily on delivery for domestic use & for the distillery. The scientific and experienced distiller is so well acquainted with its preeminent superiority over every other species of ferment that any remark on the subject would be superfluous.

Lexington, January 10, 1814. 2-tf

THE regulations of the General Post-Office, require that one quarter's postage on newspapers, shall always be paid in advance, previous to their delivery, and that no credit shall be given for letter postage—As a violation of these rules, would subject the postmaster to many errors and much inconvenience; the public are informed that these rules will be duly observed at the post-office of this town.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf

TOBACCO.
A CONSTANT supply of the first rate crop

TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York MANUFACTORIES, for which the highest price in Cash will be given by
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf

LEVI L. TODD,
WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo iron and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-tf

NOTICE.
ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26-tf

Dr John Todd,
HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

Apprentices
TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.
WILLIAM ESSEX.
Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

Merchant Tailor Establishment.
OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform

their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a choice selection of Cloths, Casimers, Stockinets, fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of

OWENS & COYLE,
Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office.
Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813. 1-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price

in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from the houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.
JOHN BRIDGIS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-tf

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE BRICK HOUSE, on Main-street—enquire of
S. L. DOWNING.
January 10, 1814. 6-tf

The House

Adjoining Mr. Worsley's Printing Office, and occupied at present by Mr Robert S. Todd,

IS FOR SALE,
At 6, 12, and 18 months credit.
JOHN HART.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE

Tanning & Currying Business,
HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business.
JOHN HULL.
Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the plantation of Jonathan Robinson, jun. in Woodford county, four miles from Versailles, on the road to Delany's ferry, one full blooded MERINO EWE, remarkably like, with a Spanish brand on the right jaw—Any person who can give such information that she may be found by me or Mr. John Scott, jr. of Lexington, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, from
JONATHAN ROBINSON,
Woodford county.
January 19, 1814. 4-tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clark county, Ky. on the 8th inst. a MULATTO MAN SLAVE, by the name of TIM, twenty

one years of age, about five feet ten inches high, and has a large scar on one of his thighs, (think the right) occasioned by a burn. It is supposed that he rode off a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, about fourteen hands three inches high, with nearly all the hair trimmed off her tail; branded on the near shoulder or buttock, thus: I 9; he took away with him two broad-cloth coats, one a black that has been torn on the back and mended, the other a light grey—two ruffled shirts, two pair of pantaloons, one pair of country linen, the other a dimity, several country cloth waistcoats, and an old brown cloth surtout coat, lined with yellow flannel and padded blue cape. It is likely he may have obtained a pass or may attempt to pass as a free man, and will aim for the state of Ohio, some of the Territories or Canada. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.
EDWARD SHROPSHIRE.
January 22, 1814. 4-tf

Vauchuse Academy.

PURPOSE resuming my school on the first

monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.
J. MOORE.
Vauchuse, two miles from Lexington,
October. 9th. 1813. 41-tf

Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.
CONTINUE the above business at their former stand, and by arrangements lately made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more extensive scale, and to execute every species of casting in Brass or Copper in the best manner and on short notice. A supply of CLOCK WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, BELLS, &c. always ready. Two or three apprentices, about 16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.
3-tf January 22, 1814.

John H. Morton & Co.

CONTINUE TO GIVE ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL FOR

WHEAT.

On delivery at their Steam Mill.
4-tf January 19th, 1814.

David Todd

Has opened a handsome & general assortment of

MERCHANDISE—Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, &

QUEENS-WARE, GLASS WARE,
In Anderson's Stone-house, corner near the Market-house, which he will dispose of on low terms.

The business of the firm of David and Sam'l. B. Todd, has devolved upon him—The partnership having been dissolved by consent.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

Prime Spanish Soal Leather.
THE Subscribers having made such arrangements to the Eastward as will enable them to have constantly on hand a large supply of the above article, offer it for sale on a liberal credit and at the lowest price, the advance of carriage only added to the prices in Philadelphia and Baltimore—orders for any quantity, will be immediately attended to and forwarded without delay.
CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1814. 5-tf

James B. January.

Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Col lector's office, on Upper-street.
Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5

New Book & Stationery Store.
Wm. ESSEX, Jun. & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened an extensive establishment in the above business in Lexington at the Franklin Head No. 70 on the south-east corner of Main and Upper-streets opposite the Court-house square.

Wholesale dealers and public Libraries will be supplied on the most liberal terms, and private purchasers of books furnished at the Philadelphia and New-York retail prices without carriage.

The literati are informed that they intend keeping a valuable collection of all works of general science and literature, and that any books which are peculiarly rare, will be procured by their orders; if to be obtained in the United States, as they have appointed correspondents in the eastern and northern states to send on new publications so soon as printed. A catalogue will be published immediately after the new supplies arrive.

Mechanics Wanted.

WE wish to employ to work in our Factory in Springfield, Ohio, a MANAGER in the Cotton Factory, in all its branches, of Carding, Roving and Spinning. Also, we wish to employ a man to manage the Carding and Spinning of Wool—and we want a good BLACKSMITH; one that has been accustomed to work on Machinery would be preferred. Also we wish to employ four or five LABOURING MEN—none need apply but men that can come well recommended as complete workmen, and of steady habits—men of the above description will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to John Fisher in Lexington.

MADDOX FISHER & Co.
February 10, 1814. 7-tf

THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Kentucky Vineyard Association, are notified to meet at the house of Mr. John Kieser in Lexington, on the 4th Saturday in next month (March) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it is intended to put a final close to the business of that institution.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRADFORD, President.

Fayette County, scd.
Taken up by Arthur Shannon, on the Georgetown road, three miles from Lexington, one Dapple Grey Mare, ten years old, fourteen hands high—appraised to twelve dollars, before me this 15th day of November, 1813. 8-*

OLIVER KEEN, J.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of George Anderson, merchant, late of Lexington, are requested to present them properly authenticated to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given by
RHODA ANDERSON, adm'r.
THOMAS WALLACE, adm'r.
Lexington, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-4t

THOSE indebted to William Bobb, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts, in order that they may be arranged according as the law directs.

JOHN BOBB, } Executors.
D. BRADFORD. }
Lexington, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-3t

Fayette county, to wit:
TAKEN up by Colonel James M'Dowell 3 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, one SORREL HORSE, six years old, fourteen hands one inch high, blaze face, both hind feet white, switch tale; appraised to twenty dollars, before me this 8th day of Nov. 1814. 8-3

OLIVER KEEN, J. p.

TAKEN UP by George Stone, living 6 miles from Lexington, on Steel's run, 2 Mares, one an Iron Grey, about 6 years old, twelve hands and a half high—appraised to \$20. The other a Sorrel, about six years old, 13 hands high, long tail, with a star and snip—appraised before me to \$13, this 22d day of Oct. 1813. 8-*

EDWARD PAYNE.

TAKEN up by John Jackson, living in the town of Versailles, one Sorrel Mare, with a blaze face, three or four years old, about fourteen hands high—appraised to \$25. Also, one Dark Bay Colt, which was a stud when he came, both hind feet white, and since has been castrated, supposed to be two years old; appraised to \$30, before me this 4th day of September, 1813. 8-3

H. WATKINS, j. p. w. c.

Woodford County,
TAKEN up by Thomas M. Redd, near Caldwell's mill, one Sorrel Mare, 5 or 6 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, blaze face, white hairs on her main and tail, some white on the inside of her near hind foot, hip-shotten in the right hip—appraised to \$15 before me on the 1st day of Nov. 1813. 8-3

THO. STEVENSON, j. p.

Removal.
MRS. BROWN has removed her residence to the house on Main-street formerly occupied by Mrs. Elliott, and above Mr. Postlethwait's tavern, where she hopes for a continuance of public patronage.

Orders from the country thankfully received and punctually attended to.
February 14, 1814. 7

CLARKE CIRCUIT, Sect.—Sept. Term 1813
CHARLES MORGAN, Compt. } In Chancery
against
Geo. Stevenson & others, Defts. }

On motion of the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing that the defendants Bryant M'Donald's heirs and David Dryden are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants Bryant M'Donald's heirs and David Dryden shall appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Test.
4 SAM'L M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. o.

George G. Ross,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and the adjacent circuits. He may be met with by those who should be disposed to employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.
February 7, 1814.

CASH
Will be given for a quantity of HEMP, by
ROBERT H. MACNAIR.
Feb. 14, 1814. 7-4t

Bank Stock Wanted.
A fair price will be given for shares in the Kentucky Bank on application to
JOHN T. MASON, Jr.
January 29, 1814. 5-tf

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale by Wm. Essex, jun. & Co. and at this Office,
Ingersoll's Letter
ON
FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

I WANT TO PURCHASE 200 CORDS OF SOUND WOOD.
DELIVERED in my brick yard next spring, summer and fall, for which the best price will be given—Also, I will hire a few good work hands, for which good wages will be paid.
JOHN BOBB.
February 14, 1814. 7-6t

GEORGE GEILS

Music Store and Seminary.
Removed from next door to Postlethwait's, to the corner of Short-street and Paphos-Road

WHERE he has for sale, at the Philadelphia prices, elegant and plain Patent PIANO FORTES, warranted equal in tone and workmanship to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in America.

BASSOONS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLAGELET, &c.
CLARINETS.

Piano Forte Music, composed by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, Cramer, Dussek, Steibelt, &c. consisting of Concertos, Sonatas, Airs with variations, Waltzes, Marches, Cotillions, the most fashionable Songs, easy Lessons and instruction Books for all instruments of music.

Piano Forte Wire, Fiddle Strings, and every other article in the music line.

In addition to his former stock, he has just received a number of very superior Violins & Bows.

A GREAT BASS BAND DRUM,
TRIANGLES,
BUGLES,
TRUMPETS,
TAMBOURINES,
FLAGELETS,
STRINGS, &c. &c.

And all other kinds of military instruments.

A very great assortment of Flutes, and the best Songs of Moore, Stevenson and other celebrated authors' compositions, Duets, Marches, Waltzes, &c. &c.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging.
Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-3m.

Domestic Goods.

500 ps. Checks, Stripes, Chambrays and Shirtings

5000 lbs. Eastern spun Cotton

75 boxes New Geneva Window Glass

20 do. Hollow

FOR SALE BY